REMARKS

Examiner has objected to the drawings as failing to show the dashed line in Figure 4 described in the Specification on page 5, line 22. Applicant is herewith enclosing a new Figure 4 with the included dashed line. Applicant has also amended the Specification to describe very clearly where exactly the dashed line exists.

Examiner has rejected claims 1 through 3, 5, 7 through 15, 17 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102, as being anticipated by USPN 5,157,782 (Tuttle). Examiner has rejected claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle. Examiner has rejected claims 6, 16 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle in view of USPN 6,094,720 (Cromer).

Applicant has amended independent claims 1 and 13 to emphasize clear differences of the present invention over the subject matter disclosed in Tuttle. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections as to the amended claims.

Independent claim 1 sets out a system for providing remote testing of a product under test. The system comprises a network accessible site, a processing system and a test controller. The test controller introduces to the product under test hardware commands that are not covered in software control. This is not disclosed by Tuttle.

In Tuttle, as the user inputs input data, the input data is recorded and stored on the host 138, and is simultaneously sent to the DVPU 124. The DVPU 124 then sends the input data to the software application(s) 130 residing on the

SUT computer 128. See column 6, lines 1 through 8. Tuttle apparently makes no provision for hardware commands that are not covered in software control.

Examiner has suggested that in Tuttle host computer 122 is a controller that initiates hardware commands. However, host computer 122 does not perform the functionality of the test controller set out in claim 1 of the present case. Specifically, the test controller introduces to the product under test hardware commands that are not covered in software control. These hardware commands, such as power-on and reset, are referred to as hardware commands because they have to do with supplying power to hardware, and/or performing a hardware reset. See Applicant's Specification at page 4 line 35 through page 5, line 2. This functionality is not performed by host computer 122 as described by Tuttle.

The ability to introduce during remote test of a product, hardware commands that are not covered in software control is a significant improvement not disclosed or suggested by prior art systems such as Tuttle.

Likewise, independent claim 13 sets out a system for providing remote testing of a plurality of products under test. This is not disclosed or suggested by Tuttle. In Tuttle, only a single system under test (SUT) is disclosed being tested. Tuttle does not disclose or suggest a system for providing remote testing of a plurality of products under test, as set out in claim 1, and shown, for example in Figure 6 of the present case.

Claim 13 also sets out that the system comprises a network accessible site for providing from a plurality of remote users connected to the network

accessible site, input for the products under test. This is not disclosed by Tuttle. Tuttle discloses only a single user recording input data into software modules via one or more input devices attached to the Host computer. See column 3, lines 33 through 35. Tuttle does not disclose or suggest a network accessible site for providing from a plurality of remote users connected to the network accessible site, input for the products under test.

Similarly, independent claim 22 sets out a system for providing remote testing of a product under test. The system includes a switch function that allows an entity separate from the remote user to disconnect the network accessible site from the processing system. This is not disclosed by Tuttle.

Examiner has suggested this functionality is accomplished by DVPU 124 of Tuttle, as described at column 13, lines 46 through 60. However, in the description of DVPU 124 at column 13, lines 46 through 60, there is no discussion or suggestion that DVPU 124 includes a switch function that allows an entity separate from a remote user to disconnect a network accessible site from a processing system. The only discussion of switches in Tuttle at column 13, lines 46 through 60, is the mention of switch settings (see column 13, line 50) that configure the operation of DVPU 124. This is unrelated to the subject matter of claim 22.

Examiner has rejected claims 4, 18, 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle in view of USPN 5,930,501 (Neil). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Independent claim 18 sets out a method for providing remote testing of a product under test. In step (c) display information from the product under test is obtained using a web camera. The display information describes a current display generated by the product under test. This is not disclosed or suggested by the combination of Tuttle and Neil.

Likewise independent claim 19 sets out a system for providing remote testing of a product under test. The system includes a display entity for receiving and displaying intercepted display information. The display information describes a current display generated by the product under test. The display information is obtained using a web camera. This is not disclosed or suggested by the combination of Tuttle and Neil.

Examiner has argued that Neil suggests the use of a web camera to obtain display information. However, this is clearly not the case. In fact, Neil teaches away from this.

Neil teaches the use of a pictorial user interface (PUI) to deliver images to a remote display or other monitor. See column 1, lines 43 through 50. This is not done using a web cam, but is performed using stored images.

Neil mentions, in passing, the use of a live web cam to provide a real-time view of the outdoors which may provide an indication of the approximate time of day to the user. See column 2, lines 29 through 34. However, Neil disparages the use of such an approach in comparison to the use of the pictorial user interface taught by Neil. Neil thus teaches away from the use of web cams.

Further, in Neil, the disclosed use of web cams is to take pictures of the outdoors for remote display on a computer. This does not disclose or suggest the use of a web cam to obtain display information generated by a product under test, as set out in claims 18 and 19 of the present case.

Further, even though Neil mentions (and teaches against) the use of a web cam to provide a real-time view of the outdoors, this would provide no motivation for a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a web cam to obtain display information generated by a product under test. Rather, the use of a web cam to obtain display information generated by a product under test is counterintuitive since this display information is readily available through other means. Specifically, as understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art, display information can be directly sent to a remote device for remote display. There is therefore no motivation provided by the prior art to obtain this information separately though a web cam. The value of such use of a web cam as set out in claims 18 and 19 of the present case is taught only by Applicant's disclosure and not by Tuttle, Neil or other prior art references.

Applicant believes that this Amendment has placed the present case in condition for allowance and favorable action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

The following amendments have been made to the Specification.

The paragraph beginning on page 5, line 19, has been amended as follows:

-- Also while Figure 4 shows customer 41 being connected to switch 45 through a data path implemented by controller 42, alternatively, customer 41 can be connected to switch 45 through a datapath between web page 43 and switch 45. ~~This~~ The datapath between web page 43 and switch 45 is illustrated by the dashed line shown in Figure 4. The data paths shown in Figure 4 can be implemented, for example, using a single network connection.

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The following amendments have been made to the Claims.

Claims 1, 13 through 15 and 17 have been amended as follows:

1. (Amended) A system for providing remote testing of a product under test comprising:

a network accessible site ~~for providing~~to provide from a remote user connected to a network accessible site, input for the product under test;

a processing system ~~for receiving~~to receive the input for the product under test from the network accessible site and presenting the input to the product under test as if the input came from an input device directly connected to the product under test; and,

a test controller ~~that can introduces~~to introduce to the product under test hardware commands that are not covered in software control ~~to the product under test~~.

13. (Amended) A system for providing remote testing of a plurality of products under test comprising:

a network accessible site for providing from a plurality of remote users connected to the network accessible site, input for the products under test; and,

a processing system for receiving the input for one of ~~a~~ the plurality of products under test from the network accessible site and presenting ~~the~~ first input to ~~each~~ the one of the products under test as if the first input came from an input device directly connected to ~~each~~ the one of the products under test.

14. (Amended) A system as in claim 13 wherein the network accessible site includes a schedule that indicates times ~~the~~ each product under test is available to be used for testing purposes.

15. (Amended) A system as in claim 13 wherein the processing system is a computing system separate from the products under test.

17. (Amended) A system as in claim 13 wherein the network accessible site obtains a test device configuration from a remote user, the test device configuration being used to configure the one of the products under test.